

# The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXII.

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898.

49

## ATLANTA'S GREAT FETE

Close of the Peace Jubilee.

The South's Ovation to President McKinley.

Speeches by the Chief Executive, General Wheeler, Lieutenant Hobson and Others.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—In the beautifully decorated dining room of the Kimball house tonight the Atlanta Peace Jubilee was brought to a fitting close by an elaborate banquet.

Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, acted as toastmaster. Among the distinguished guests were: President McKinley, Governor Allen D. Candler, Henry A. Long, Charles Emory Smith, Hon. James Wilson, Major General Shafter, Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, Dr. R. D. Spaulding, Hon. Stephen O'Meara, Major Livingston Mills, Hon. John Addison Porter, Captain R. J. Lowry, Governor Vorhees of New Jersey, Hoke Smith, D. J. Fenno, Hon. Frank P. Rice, General Henry W. Lawton, Rufus B. Bullock, Hon. George R. Peck, Governor Joseph P. Johnston, Major General Young, Hon. E. E. Settle, Major General Joe Wheeler, Colonel W. A. Hemphill and Mayor C. A. Collier.

Hon. Clark Howell introduced the President. His speech was one of the best of the evening. He referred to the fact that the last glance of the Spaniard as he retires from the continent which he gave to the world falls upon the María Teresa, rocking today on the Bahama reefs, in hunting distance of the spot on which Columbus first anchored in American waters, to put his foot on San Salvador's shore. The President said as he arose was the most spontaneous greeting. The cordiality with which he was received on all occasions during his visit was nowhere more evident than at tonight's gathering. The executive was compelled to stand and bow some moments before those about the tables would permit him to proceed.

The President responded to the toast "Our Country." He said "Four years have gone since I last met the people of Georgia in public assembly. Much has happened in the intervening time. The nation has been at war, not within its own shores, but with a foreign power, a war waged not for revenge or aggrandizement, but for our oppressed neighbors, for their freedom and amelioration. It was short but decisive. It recorded a succession of significant victories on land and sea. It gave new honor to American arms. It has brought new problems to the republic whose solution will tax the genius of our people. Until we will meet and solve them with honor ourselves and to the lasting benefit of all concerned. The war brought us together; its settlement will keep us together."

Hon. J. D. Long, secretary of the navy, followed, responding to the toast "The Navy."

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—The club reception ended the President was driven to the Agricultural building of the exposition, where as the auditorium. Seven thousand persons rose from their seats as the chief executive entered.

Mr. Hemphill, president of the Jubilee committee, made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Governor Candler in an address of welcome. As the President stepped forward the large audience applauded heartily. His speech was punctuated by constant cheers.

After three cheers for McKinley had been given General Wheeler rose from his seat on the platform. The wildest enthusiasm ensued. General Wheeler eulogized the President and expressed his pleasure at the reception given to Mr. McKinley by Georgia.

Lieutenant Hobson responded to loud calls with an impassioned speech, in which he drew the attention of his hearers not only to the bravery of the American soldiers and sailors but to the chivalry and bravery of the enemy, especially of Admiral Cervera.

General Shafter and General Lawton scarcely more than bowed their acknowledgements to the plaudits and the meeting closed with a short speech from Governor Johnston of Alabama, in which he referred to his state's honor in possessing two such distinguished sons as Wheeler and Hobson.

**SENATOR BRICE DEAD.**

Caught Cold and Fell Victim to Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Former United States Senator Calvin S. Brice died at 2:15 o'clock today at his residence in this city of pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold a week ago today.

On Friday last he took to his bed and on Monday morning his physician said that pneumonia had developed. Everything known to medical science was done to save him, but he grew steadily worse.

At Mr. Brice's bedside when he died were Mrs. Brice, Captain Stewart M. Brice, John Francis Brice, Miss Helen Brice and Miss Kate Brice. Another son, W. K. Brice, is on his home from China.

Mr. Brice was delirious for twenty-four hours before his death.

**American Potters Company.**

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Articles of incorporation of the American Pottery Company with an authorized capital of \$100,000,000, were filed today with the secretary of state. One half of the stock is to be preferred with 7 percent dividend and the remainder common. The incorporators are: Charles N. Wing, and F. C. Charles of Kansas City, and Frank Farrell of New York City.

This includes the general ware pottery of the United States.

**A Treasurer Elected.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—At the meeting of the Winemakers' Corporation here today it was announced that a sale of 5,000,000 gallons of red wine had been made to the principal San Francisco wine dealers, the prices paid ranging from 12½ to 15 cents per gallon. President Henry J. Crocker stated that as a result of an agreement between the Winemakers' Corporation and the California Wine Growers' Association, the latter had relinquished its judgment of \$100,000 for a cash payment of \$10,000, and that hereafter harmony of interest will result in profit to all concerned, placing the wine industry of the state on a sound basis.

**Wine Makers Harmonious.**

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## CITY MARKETS.

The Rain Has Done Good Except as to Eastern Products.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Wheat is unchanged; the spot market is dull; futures are higher; the Chicago market advanced sharply, owing to unfavorable reports of the Argentine crop; receipts were light. Barley is unchanged; holders are asking higher prices for fancy feed; the market is quiet, both on and off call; very light receipts today. Oats are firmly held at previous prices; the market is fairly active and there are few coming in. No changes in corn, but the market is firm and moderately supplied.

Feed and mill stuffs unchanged in price. Arrivals of hay, bran and middlings were very light today.

The meat market is steady and quiet and prices are unchanged. There are no quotable changes to report in vegetables. Most of the bay tomatoes offered are inferior and sell slowly at low prices. A few choice ones bring 65¢ per box. Rice is a drug.

Apples move well; oranges are a drug.

The Spanish apples sent here in bunches take a wide range as to quality; some are small, unevenly picked and have been picked too green and sell for about 15¢ while those of better size and picking go to 35¢ per barrel.

The market for all dairy products is in good shape. The grain has made no impression on the market as yet. There is a better tone to the market, especially eastern. The high price of butter has checked the demand somewhat.

Arrivals of dressed turkeys were heavy today, amounting to about 100 cases; the market is weak on both live and dressed.

Poultry is dull for both young and old stock and some dealers quote lower.

A car of eastern was put on today, making five cars this week. Game was plentiful and prices lower.

## CUBAN AFFAIRS.

**A Military Government Established.**

**Major General W. A. Ludlow is Designated as Military Governor of Havana.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The war department today made public the formal order providing for the military government of Cuba. The notable feature of the order is that Major General Ludlow is designated as military governor of Havana city.

While nominally subordinate to the division commander, General Brooks is apparently charged to exercise all the civil functions in that place under the direct authority of the President.

General Lee's functions appear to be limited to those of a strictly military character, although it is said at the war department he may be eventually charged with all the duties civil as well as military of the governor of a province. The text of the order is as follows:

By direction of the President a division to be known as the division of Cuba, consisting of the geographical departments and provinces of the island of Cuba, with headquarters in the city of Havana, is hereby created, under command of Major General John R. Brooke, U.S.A., who in addition to the command of the troops in the division, will exercise the authority of military governor of Havana city.

Major General Pittsburg Lee, U.S.V., commanding the Seventh army corps, is assigned to the command of all the troops in the province of Havana.

Major General W. A. Ludlow, U.S.V., designated as the military governor of the city of Havana and will report direct to the division commander. He is charged with all that relates to collection and disbursement of revenues of the port and city and its police, sanitation and general government under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

R. A. ALDRED, Secretary of War.

The commands of the division of Cuba, commanded by General Brooke, so far as decided upon are as follows:

Department of Piñar del Rio, Brigadier General W. A. Davis; Puerto Principe, General L. H. Carpenter; Santa Clara, General Simon Snyder; Department of Santiago, General Leonidas Alvarado.

This leaves provinces of Havana and Matanzas unprovided for.

These commands probably will be left open until the return of the President from the south, but the probabilities are strong that Major General Lee will be assigned to the District of Havana and Major General J. F. Wilson to the command of the department of Matanzas.

General Brooke, who has been in this city in conference with authorities for several days past, will leave for Cuba in ample time to be on hand when the United States government takes formal possession of the island on New Year's day.

**To Replace the Volunteers.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In accordance with the policy of the administration to replace the volunteers with regular troops as soon as possible, orders were issued today for the Twentieth regiment of Regular Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas to proceed to San Francisco and take passage on the Scandia for the Philippine Islands, which is expected to arrive in San Francisco within a few days from Manila. Colonel J. B. Patterson is in command of the regiment, which is the only one so far actually ordered to the Philippines out of the infantry regiments selected for service there.

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## THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

**Pension Bill Promptly Passed.**

**Nicaragua Bill Displaced in the Senate.**

**Bill to Incorporate the International American Bank Discussed in the House.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The house today surpassed all previous records in the expedition with which it passed the pension appropriation bill. This bill, in days gone by, has been one of the most fruitful themes of acrimonious partisan debate, but today, although carrying \$4,000,000 more than the act for the current year, it was passed in twenty minutes without a word of criticism. The house then entered upon the consideration of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank. This project was recommended by the pan-American congress in 1889. Under the special order Mr. Hill, Republican of Connecticut, then called upon the bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the international American conference by the incorporation of the "International American Bank," and it was taken up after the chair had overruled a point of order raised by Mr. Bailey of Texas that Mr. Hill had no authority to call up the bill.

Mr. Brodus, Democrat of Pennsylvania, opened the debate in its favor. The bill, he said, was the outgrowth of the Pan-American congress held in Washington in 1889.

The development of trade between the United States and South and Central America, he argued, was greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate facilities for exchange. The business transacted between this country and those to the south of us had aggregated more than three billion dollars since the recommendation of the Pan-American congress was made.

Practically all it has been carried by air freight on the Gulf road, due to arrive in Denver at 5 o'clock this evening, was ditched by a broken rail at a point about three miles south of Borela, a small station, 22 miles south of Trinidad, today, making a bad wreck and injuring several passengers and members of the train crew. The entire train, except the locomotive, left the rails.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jenkins' remarks it was agreed that a vote on the bill should be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

During the debate the Indian appropriation bill was presented. After some further remarks by Messrs. Driggs, Democrat of New York, and Bartlett, Democrat of Georgia, in opposition to the bill, the house at 5 p.m. adjourned until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The urgent deficiency appropriation bill, making provision for the army and navy for the next six months, displaced the Nicaragua bill in the senate today, preventing even the taking of a vote on the question of postponement until after the holidays, as had been intended.

The bill was passed after a spirited discussion, turning principally on the point of keeping the volunteer soldiers in the service.

**The Triple Alliance Safe.**

ROME, Dec. 15.—During the debate on the budget in the Italian chamber of deputies Admiral Canevano, minister of foreign relations, referring to Italy's foreign relations, said there had been no change of policy with regard to alliances and that the relations of Italy with other nations had never been so friendly as at the present time.

**An Old Man Gone Wrong.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—William Wade, an old man over 70 years of age was placed on trial today in the United States district court on charges of having counterfeit money in his possession. Wade was arrested in the town of New Hope, near Stockton, some weeks ago, on complaint of storekeepers, who had received bogus coins from him. When arrested, the officers found five bad quarters in his pocket. His defense will be that he obtained the money in change in a saloon while intoxicated.

**Sheriff Killed.**

DENVER, Dec. 14.—A special to the news from Santa Fe, N.M., says: Word reached here today of a riot in Taos night before last during which Fred Gifford shot and killed Luciano Trujillo, Sheriff of Taos county. Details are meager. It is asserted that politics and the race issue were at the bottom of the difficulty.

**An Absurd Demand.**

MADRID, Dec. 14.—There is great irritation here at the continued refusal of the Philippines to release the Spanish prisoners who are said to exceed one thousand in number. The insurgents are demanding that the Spanish pay a ransom for these prisoners of \$20,000,000, which she is to receive according to the peace treaty.

**A Liner in Distress.**

SKIBBEEFORD, Md., Dec. 15.—A distress signal received here from Baltimore, about seven miles south from this place, says that a steamer, supposed to be a trans-Atlantic liner, is in distress off the coast there. She has been throwing signals of distress for some time.

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**The National Exchequer.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$429,305,210; gold reserve \$245,475,412.

## AGUINALDO'S CHOICE.

He Wants the Philippines to be Self-Governed.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands, has for New York on Saturday to resume his duties as representative of the Philippine government at Washington. In an interview he said: "The only portion of the Spanish-American treaty which we are concerned in is the cession of the Philippines, which is illegal, as the Spaniards lost their sovereignty over the islands and the Americans cannot dispose of the future of the archipelago without consulting the Filipinos. Their consent by popular vote, is necessary. As universal suffrage forms the basis of the American constitution, the United States cannot carry it out. The result of the peace commissions' deliberations is only satisfactory to us inasmuch as Spain is turned out of the Philippine Islands.

"I do not know why the Filipinos have not released the Spanish prisoners. I telegraphed Aguinaldo on the subject and I hereby declare it to be untrue that they are held for a ransom."

"I can only regard the possible eventual sale of the islands to the United States as my countrymen will resort to the latter end in attempt to sell the Philippines to any foreign power. We are anxious to be united and allied to our good friends, the Americans, but beyond this we are determined at all hazards, to remain independent."

**HAWAII TO COME IN**

And be

## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

WESLEY H. BARNETT, Editor and Manager.

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The DUTY OF CHEERFULNESS

"Max O'Neil" has a characteristically graceful article in the current number of the North American Review on the duty of cheerfulness, considered from a French standpoint, which is worthy of more serious consideration in this country than its light and easy manner of treatment apparently commands.

The ideals held up are not new; we have heard them from W. Burket before, and they are one-sided and impractical at best, but they need to be constantly repeated in this country as an antidote to the opposite effect of all our home influences.

The typical Frenchman rarely becomes rich, because he does not consider it worth the trouble. Life has other purposes: family joys, leisure, contentment and quiet amusement; and if these ends can be reached and wealth also, so much the better, but if, as is usually the case, wealth can only be gained by sacrificing these, the wealth is purchased at too dear a price.

The social ideals and ambitions of the French bourgeois are not the highest results of the world's development, as the witty Frenchman is fond of picturing them, but they are well worth considering as an illustrative contrast to our own.

The greed of gold is the blessing and the curse of American life. Because we love it more than others, we are the most energetic and enterprising people in the world, but for the same reason we are the least contented of peoples. We have more comforts and take less comfort than any other nation. The same conditions which stimulate material progress repress the higher life of ideal thoughts. Let us have money, if we must, but let other things be added unto it, or the money will not be worth having.

General Henry, military governor of Puerto Rico, bids fair to rival General Wood as a brilliant example of what America can furnish in the way of executive officers for her colonial possessions. While retaining to himself the absolute authority of a military governor, he has established a system whereby the will of the people will be better registered than it has ever been before and better than it could be, in the beginning, by any hastily organized purely popular government. He will take the ascertained will of the people for his own rule of guidance, and will subordinate the military power absolutely to the civil. It is such governors and such governments that will not only prepare our new colonies for enlightened government, but prepare us to give them a just government by the civil power when the military power is withdrawn.

The only difference between a military officer and any other educated American gentleman is in his better executive training and larger sense of the responsibility of authority. When experience gives civil officers the same training and public sentiment demands of them the same sense of responsibility, they will do as well.

It is curious to note how entirely separated the tariff question has become from party politics. At the citizens' meeting the other night were present Democrats, Republicans, Populists, Prohibitionists and persons of no politics, united in protest against a free trade act of a Republican President, and not a suggestion was made that indicated a shade of difference in opinion on the tariff question. Every one regarded protection as an axiom almost beyond the need of proof, and assumed that the President regarded it in the same light, though he might be misinformed as to the facts in regard to the particular item in question. The truth is that new issues have already obliterated the old, and that the protective system, always the characteristically American one, has been accepted by all parties. This has long been a consumption devoutly to be wished. The inconsistencies and irregularities in our tariff laws have been due more than anything else to the controversies over the general principle of protection which have precluded intelligent and unbiased consideration of particular items. The protective system being now established, the way is open for a more intelligent and permanent application of it than has ever been possible before.

The promptness with which the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce came to Fresno's assistance in the matter of preventing the conclusion of a reciprocal commercial treaty between this country and Greece, containing a clause providing for the free admission into the United States of Zante currants, is very gratifying to our people. Los Angeles is but slightly interested in the raisin industry, which fact makes her energetic action in our behalf all the more praiseworthy. Should the time ever come (which we hope it will not) when any industry of our southern friends is threatened, it will not be necessary for them to call on us twice for aid. Our voices will be heard in their behalf as soon as we learn of their needs.

According to the San Francisco Post the raisin growers have taken the Post's advice and appealed directly to President McKinley. As the appeal was made before the Post's advice was received, the Post's claim smacks of impudence. If anybody's advice was taken it was the Republican's and all the Republican did was to publish the news promptly and sound the alarm. The situation and the remedy were too obvious to call for any wise advice.

## A CHILDISH DESERTION.

Martin Theodore Kearney, the Unashamed, has taken home his doll rags and won't play in our back yard any more. At a moment so critical that desertion is treason, and for no better reason than a fit of childish temper, he has deserted his post and announced that the condition of his further residence and public activity in Fresno county is immunity from that jolting which is the penalty of greatness everywhere.

Mr. Kearney had done nothing more than make himself ridiculous by his infantile performance. The incident would hardly be worthy of comment. The highly inflated state of his sense of self-importance has long been a matter of common knowledge, and it was no revelation to discover that it would explode as a pin-prick. But when he makes false and unjust charges against the newspaper which has been the best friend of the association to which he has now turned traitor, and when, purely from personal pique, he deserts the helm of that association just at the time when a hasty change of steersmen is most dangerous, he exhibits a phase of character that is far worse than infantile and exposes himself to criticism far more serious than joking.

The Republican has an apology to offer. From the beginning this paper has been the most loyal and influential supporter of the Raisin Growers' Association. Without the support which only an established newspaper, of circulation and influence can give, the growers could not have been united in the first place, could not have been held together until now, and could not have been reached with any coherent plan of reorganization. The local and editorial columns of the Republican have been opened to the association and its organizers without stint and without pique, and they have themselves acknowledged that they found these columns indispensable in keeping in touch with the growers. The entire editorial policy of this paper has been unconditional in favor of the association and the strongest arguments in its favor have appeared in these columns. The association and the growers are under obligations to the Republican for services which no money could have bought and no patronage can possibly repay.

Our loyalty to the association has included loyalty to its president, to the fullest extent of his identification with the association. No one denies the value of Mr. Kearney's services. He has succeeded where everyone before him had failed, and we cheerfully grant him all the honor involved in this fact. He has the prestige of success and the advantage of experience such as no other man in California can have. These facts have made it important that he should remain loyal to the association and the association to him. If he had remained at his post the Republican would have been glad to support him for re-election to it. But it does not support a man who has deserted once because somebody cracked a joke. Somebody may joke again, and the tenure of any important organization is too uncertain to be trusted if it depends on the permanent suppression of the American habit of joking.

The Republican has even gone to the extent of swallowing some of its own scruples in support of Mr. Kearney. When he refused to make public the salaries of the directors and officers of the association, on the express ground that the growers were not intelligent enough to be trusted with that knowledge, the Republican forced him to make the facts public, but did not withdraw its support nor expose to the growers his estimate of their intelligence. When he acknowledged to the editor of this paper that he had made promises and threats in public meetings which he did not intend to carry out when he made them, and defended his action on the ground that many growers were not capable of appreciating argument and had to be driven into the association by false promises and threats, we did not expose his duplicity.

But since the president of the Raisin Growers' Association in last evening's Democrat has announced that he will be willing to stay at the head of the association on two conditions, first, that the growers shall sign the new contracts, and, second, that they shall boycott the Republican, the situation calls for a reply on our part and vigorous action on the part of the directors and supporters of the Association. There is of course not the slightest prospect of any such condition being accepted. The raisin growers of this county recognize too well the loyal support of the Republican to listen with patience to a proposition to boycott this paper on the preposterous ground that it once inadvertently printed Mr. Kearney's name as Michael instead of Martin.

The proposition is so ridiculous that we would be inclined to let it stand, nor with any wrong except that of cracking two jokes, and using two phrases, neither of which, as we have been informed, was offensively intended.

Nothing could better show how small, how ridiculous, childishly small this whole matter is, except for the importance Mr. Kearney has given it, than his own statement of his charges against the Republican. When asked last night to specify his grounds of complaint he named the following: First, the Republican closed the controversy between himself and Mr. Garrenbaum after each side had been heard from twice; second, the Republican printed his full name as Michael Theodore Kearney; third, it used the word "escorted" in describing the manner of his going to the court room when arrested for libel; fourth, after he had written to the Democrat denying that his name was Michael the Republican referred to him once as "Mr. Theo. Kearney, not Michael Theodore Kearney" in a manner that was joking and disrespectful instead of serious; and fifth, it printed the "organ blower story," which he considered as a joke on himself, and which was the immediate occasion of his resignation.

So far as closing the Kearney-Garrenbaum controversy is concerned, the experience of the Democrat is continuing it until it resulted in a libel suit in which the Post's advice and appeal directly to President McKinley. As the appeal was made before the Post's advice was received, the Post's claim smacks of impudence. If anybody's advice was taken it was the Republican's and all the Republican did was to publish the news promptly and sound the alarm. The correction afterward was an unimportant and not over-brilliant joke. The word "escorted" was used without

the slightest offensive intent. The organ blower story was printed in two forms, in one of which the joke was on the growers, in the other, on the packers. Both jokes were communicated and the Republican does not endorse either.

Mr. Kearney has been assured that there has never been any intention to treat him with malice or disrespect. We wish to repeat the same disclaimer publicly. But we can not agree to Mr. Kearney's contention as stated by himself last night that he "will never permit any man to joke him." There are but two public men in the world who refuse to be joked: Mr. Kearney and Emperor William; and the former fortunately has less majestic laws in his control.

The Republican will remain loyal to the association. Its most serious charge against Mr. Kearney is that he has been disloyal to it. But it can not surrender to Mr. Kearney the right to edit its columns to determine what shall be received and what shall be rejected, especially as he has allied himself to the principle that among these salaries had any right to know what they were until such time as he chose to reveal them, and he insisted that they were not intelligent enough to be trusted with this knowledge.

We repeat, if Mr. Kearney will consent to regard this controversy as personal, there will cease to be any controversy so far as the Republican is concerned. But when he threatens to use his position as president of the Raisin Growers' Association to satisfy his personal plus at an imaginary offense, by publicly demanding that the growers shall boycott this paper, he commits a crime in law as well as in morals, against which we have no choice but to defend ourselves, and which the growers should sternly rebuke.

If the report that the President approves the policy of selling the Philippines lacks the impress of truth, the policy may at least be made the subject of interesting speculation. Japan is said to have already offered \$200,000,000 for the islands, and they would be of more benefit to her than perhaps any other power. It is believed that she has always viewed the Philippines as most dangerous, he exhibits a phase of character that is far worse than infantile and exposes himself to criticism far more serious than joking.

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When he refused to make public the salaries of the directors and officers of the association, on the express ground that the growers were not intelligent enough to be trusted with that knowledge, the Republican forced him to make the facts public, but did not withdraw its support nor expose to the growers his estimate of their intelligence.

When he acknowledged to the editor of this paper that he had made promises and threats in public meetings which he did not intend to carry out when he made them, and defended his action on the ground that many growers were not capable of appreciating argument and had to be driven into the association by false promises and threats, we did not expose his duplicity.

But since the president of the Raisin Growers' Association in last evening's Democrat has announced that he will be willing to stay at the head of the association on two conditions, first, that the growers shall sign the new contracts, and, second, that they shall boycott the Republican, the situation calls for a reply on our part and vigorous action on the part of the directors and supporters of the Association. There is of course not the slightest prospect of any such condition being accepted. The raisin growers of this county recognize too well the loyal support of the Republican to listen with patience to a proposition to boycott this paper on the preposterous ground that it once inadvertently printed Mr. Kearney's name as Michael instead of Martin.

The proposition is so ridiculous that we would be inclined to let it stand, nor with any wrong except that of cracking two jokes, and using two phrases, neither of which, as we have been informed, was offensively intended.

Nothing could better show how small, how ridiculous, childishly small this whole matter is, except for the importance Mr. Kearney has given it, than his own statement of his charges against the Republican.

When asked last night to specify his grounds of complaint he named the following: First, the Republican closed the controversy between himself and Mr. Garrenbaum after each side had been heard from twice; second, the Republican printed his full name as Michael Theodore Kearney; third, it used the word "escorted" in describing the manner of his going to the court room when arrested for libel; fourth, after he had written to the Democrat denying that his name was Michael the Republican referred to him once as "Mr. Theo. Kearney, not Michael Theodore Kearney" in a manner that was joking and disrespectful instead of serious; and fifth, it printed the "organ blower story," which he considered as a joke on himself, and which was the immediate occasion of his resignation.

So far as closing the Kearney-Garrenbaum controversy is concerned, the experience of the Democrat is continuing it until it resulted in a libel suit in which the Post's advice and appeal directly to President McKinley. As the appeal was made before the Post's advice was received, the Post's claim smacks of impudence. If anybody's advice was taken it was the Republican's and all the Republican did was to publish the news promptly and sound the alarm. The correction afterward was an unimportant and not over-brilliant joke. The word "escorted" was used without

the slightest offensive intent. The organ blower story was printed in two forms, in one of which the joke was on the growers, in the other, on the packers. Both jokes were communicated and the Republican does not endorse either.

Mr. Kearney has been assured that there has never been any intention to treat him with malice or disrespect.

We wish to repeat the same disclaimer publicly. But we can not agree to Mr. Kearney's contention as stated by himself last night that he "will never permit any man to joke him."

There are but two public men in the world who refuse to be joked: Mr. Kearney and Emperor William; and the former fortunately has less majestic laws in his control.

The Republican will remain loyal to the association. Its most serious charge against Mr. Kearney is that he has been disloyal to it.

But it can not surrender to Mr. Kearney the right to edit its columns to determine what shall be received and what shall be rejected, especially as he has allied himself to the principle that among these salaries had any right to know what they were until such time as he chose to reveal them, and he insisted that they were not intelligent enough to be trusted with this knowledge.

We repeat, if Mr. Kearney will consent to regard this controversy as personal, there will cease to be any controversy so far as the Republican is concerned.

But when he threatens to use his position as president of the Raisin Growers' Association to satisfy his personal plus at an imaginary offense, by publicly demanding that the growers shall boycott this paper, he commits a crime in law as well as in morals, against which we have no choice but to defend ourselves, and which the growers should sternly rebuke.

If the report that the President approves the policy of selling the Philippines lacks the impress of truth, the policy may at least be made the subject of interesting speculation.

Japan is said to have already offered \$200,000,000 for the islands, and they would be of more benefit to her than perhaps any other power.

It is believed that she has always viewed the Philippines as most dangerous, he exhibits a phase of character that is far worse than infantile and exposes himself to criticism far more serious than joking.

The Republican has an apology to offer. From the beginning this paper has been the most loyal and influential supporter of the Raisin Growers' Association.

Without the support which only an established newspaper, of circulation and influence can give, the growers could not have been united in the first place, could not have been held together until now, and could not have been reached with any coherent plan of reorganization.

The local and editorial columns of the Republican have been opened to the association and its organizers without stint and without pique, and they have themselves acknowledged that they found these columns indispensable in keeping in touch with the growers.

The entire editorial policy of this paper has been unconditional in favor of the association and the strongest arguments in its favor have appeared in these columns.

The association and the growers are under obligations to the Republican for services which no money could have bought and no patronage can possibly repay.

Our loyalty to the association has included loyalty to its president, to the fullest extent of his identification with the association.

No one denies the value of Mr. Kearney's services. He has succeeded where everyone before him had failed, and we cheerfully grant him all the honor involved in this fact.

He has the prestige of success and the advantage of experience such as no other man in California can have.

These facts have made it important that he should remain loyal to the association and the association to him.

If he had remained at his post the Republican would have been glad to support him for re-election to it.

But it does not support a man who has deserted once because somebody cracked a joke.

Somebody may joke again, and the tenure of any important organization

is too uncertain to be trusted if it depends on the permanent suppression of the American habit of joking.

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## DID THE BABY ACT

Kearney's Action Is  
Treason.

His Resignation Not Yet  
Accepted.

The Reason of His Attitude  
Toward the Republican Fully  
Explained.

From Sunday's Daily.  
The action of M. Theo. Kearney in resigning as president of, and a director in, the California Raisin Growers' Association, as published in yesterday morning's Republican, was almost universally regarded as the conduct of a petulant child. Some were more uncharitable and denounced his act as an asinine performance.

As stated in the Republican yesterday morning, Mr. Kearney solemnly set forth in his letter of resignation that he was forced to take the step by the attitude of the Republicans toward him. His letter was submitted to a meeting of the directors yesterday morning and thereafter became public.

The remarkable document reads as follows:

"To the Board of Directors of the California Raisin Growers' Association: Gentlemen—I herewith tender my resignation as president, and as a director of your association, and ask that you kindly accept it at as early a date as possible."

"I regret that I am compelled to sever my connection with you, gentlemen, for our association together in the congenial work of building up the price of raisins has been most agreeable to me. I am compelled, however, to take this step for the reason that I have in some way incurred the enmity of the Fresno Republicans. Through the columns of that paper I have been the subject of insults and slurs for some time past. In the interest of the cause we all have at heart, I have not expressed my personal resentment, and have in every possible way treated that paper, and those connected with it, courteously and fairly. It appears, however, that all this consideration for those connected with that paper, and my earnest efforts to win their good will by furnishing them with the earliest information, and by giving them a large amount of printing required for this association, have been of no avail. My self-respect, consequently, compels me to withdraw from all publicity in the affairs of this county in order that I may, if possible, be freed from these slurs, and from being made a subject of ridicule through the public press. Very respectfully,

"M. THEO. KEARNEY.  
Fresno, Cal., Dec. 9, 1898.

The specific matters that Mr. Kearney complains of are all so trivial that a mere mention of them is sufficient to show what an exceedingly thin-skinned man the president of the raisin growers' association is. The immediate cause had been the publication of a letter from a paper in which he narrated a little story which anybody (excepting Mr. Kearney) would regard as a pleasant Xmas morning another communication in the same strain was published from a grower, in which the tables were neatly turned upon the writer. The first article, signed "Uncker," was written by E. G. Chudwick, while the reply signed "Grower" was contributed by W. G. Urige.

The Republican has always been an ardent supporter of the association, as every grower knows. For years the paper has been a strong advocate of a sensible and business-like manner of marketing the raisin crop and the plan effected largely by the efforts of Mr. Kearney has been upheld by the Republican whenever it was attacked or even questioned. Columns of local space were given over to Mr. Kearney to address the growers, to explain different matters which arose from time to time and to reply to objections and criticisms made against him. Mr. Kearney could not have reproached the growers in any other way than through the columns of the Republican. This space was at Mr. Kearney's disposal, space which he could not buy if he desired.

The Republican, however, recognized the distinction between M. Theo. Kearney and the California Raisin Growers' Association. It never for a moment thought that Mr. Kearney was the association, nor the association Mr. Kearney. The fact is, Mr. Kearney was always cheerfully furnished news, as he states in his letter, and that he gave a large amount of the printing, which does not entitle him to immunity from criticism or close the columns of this paper to legitimate communications even if, perchance, they should offend Mr. Kearney's dignity or the dignity of any other man on earth.

The notion of Mr. Kearney in abandoning the association at this critical period for no other reason than a determination to do the "baby act" is nothing less than treason to the association. It is not really believed however, that Mr. Kearney intends to withdraw from his connection with the association. Like Caesar he might put aside the crown three times, but if offered often enough he will accept. A mass meeting of raisin growers, according to announcement in this morning's Republican, is to be held on the 17th instant, at which Mr. Kearney has stated his intention to be present and to denounce the Republican in "unmeasured terms." He doubtless expects the growers to banish him to continue as president of the association and will re-instate himself. That is to say to be the program. It is to be hoped it is, and that Mr. Kearney is only playing a trick.

The statement that Mr. Kearney always gave this paper the news is in the main true, but whether he did or did not would not change the attitude of the paper toward him. There is one noticeable exception and that is the article Mr. Kearney's animus toward the paper. When the organization was on a fair road to success and about 75 per cent of the growers had signed contracts Mr. Kearney and the other directors held a meeting at which different duties were assigned to them and their salaries fixed. Mr. Kearney's compensation as president was fixed at \$300 per month. Treasurer White's at \$250; Secretary Boot's at \$250; General Manager Snyde's at \$250; and Chief Inspector Gordon's at \$250.

At the time the Republican did not object to these salaries, nor did it since, but it reported later upon Mr. Kearney and asked him for a list of the salaries, for publication as a matter of news. At all the mass meetings nothing had been said about salaries, except that the directors were to receive a compensation of \$1 a day while attending meetings. Therefore, it was the duty of a newspaper to publish the salaries. Mr. Kear-

## ARCHITECTURE

Discussed by Prof.  
Brown.

Beauty and Usefulness in  
Art.

The New Group of Buildings for  
the State University  
Described.

From Sunday's Daily.

Professor Elmer E. Brown of the State University last night delivered the fourth in the series of university extension lectures. Professor Brown is well known in Fresno as an enterprising and thoughtful speaker and a large audience turned out to hear him. He spoke on "Recent American Architecture."

He began by stating that he addressed his hearers, not as an artist or an architect, but as an observer of architectural development and a lover of architectural beauty. In recent years a great change has taken place in the conception of the relations existing between beauty and usefulness in art.

Instead of making beauty a separate consideration the different types are now employed because they are both harmonious and useful.

"Only through classical forms," he said, "can we understand present architecture. The earliest type to be considered is the Greek, its most prominent features being the supporting columns with the horizontal architrave and the lavish use of statuary in decoration. The Romans borrowed these and added to them the semi-circular arch, but failed to harmonize these elements.

"From the Romans three great styles of architecture come down to us—the Romanesque, used during the dark ages; the Gothic, prevalent during the last three centuries of the middle ages, and the Renaissance called into life by the revival of learning. Of these there are innumerable sub-divisions shading into one another with very slight distinction.

"The Renaissance style is essentially the old Roman, with its combination of the round arch and the supporting columns and architrave. An example of this is the Fresno county court house. The Gothic style is also usually used in churches and has been especially admired by Ruskin. The Romanesque is a modification of the old Roman style, retaining its old features with its incongruous removed. The Fresno high school is a local example.

"The last three decades have witnessed a revolution in architecture. Architects have broken away from conventional forms and have taken the best of all styles. The greatest of recent architects was H. S. Richardson, who died in 1886. He left a revival of the Romanesque style, R. M. Hunt, another of our best architects, uses the modern Gothic.

"In 1885 a vote was taken by the principal architects to name the best ten buildings in the United States. Of the 15 buildings named only two obtained a majority of the votes—Trinity church in Boston and the Capitol building at Washington. Trinity church was designed by Richardson in Romanesque style. The capital building is in Italian Renaissance.

"During this decade a Romanesque movement swept over the country, but had passed by 1893. Burnham and Root, the architects who planned the buildings for the great fair at Chicago, although influenced by the Romanesque movement, used the signs of the Renaissance. The influence of the world's fair on American architecture has been very great; the return to the classical school has been very strong."

"The new buildings for that congressional library, the tomb of Grant, and the Boston public library were noted as prominent examples of Renaissance buildings in recent years. After citing a number of other buildings Professor Brown touched on the moral side of architecture. Less harm, he said, is now to be found in building. The architect has co-operated with the landscape gardener and the sculptor.

The speaker then passed on to the piano he prepared for the group of buildings at the State University. From one hundred of the ablest architects of the world eleven have been chosen to prepare plans without regard to cost, which will combine with the greatest utility of beauty.

"We hope most devoutly," he remarked, "that the best tendencies of our American architecture may be exemplified in the plans which shall be adopted; that they may be sane and temperate; that they may be nobly proportioned without needless additions to the principles of absolute balance of parts; that they may be rich without profusion or vulgarity; that they may embody the results of high co-operation of many truly artistic souls, animated by a common and lofty purpose; in a word, that in them our article may give adequate expression to the spiritual aspiration of a great people."

"That this ideal may be realized, it seems to me eminently desirable that we who are not architects turn our thoughts toward these things, that widespread interest in architectural matters be aroused and educated, and so a public be made ready for the better building that is to be."

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS  
Listen to a Lecture by High Chief  
Ranger McElfresh.

A union meeting of the various lodges of independent Foresters of Fresno county was held last night at Donahue's Hall to elect High Chief Ranger G. A. McElfresh of Los Angeles, who came to Fresno for the purpose of lecturing on recent laws adopted by the supreme court of Foresters.

After the lecture, which was interesting and instructive, the members of Court Fresno and their guests repaired to the banquet room, where a bountiful dinner had been prepared.

Ortental degree work was afterward performed under the direction of Mr. McElfresh, who made many important suggestions regarding the most interesting part of the order's secret work.

The high court of the Foresters will be held in Fresno next October.

**FOR THE SICK SOLDIERS.**

Donations of Fruit Requested for  
the Convalescent Home.

A letter has just been received from Mrs. W. B. Harrington, state president of the Red Cross, asking if the Red Cross of Fresno can send some of our fine fruit, especially apples and oranges, to the sick soldiers, who are in need of such fruit. There are now twenty-five men in the Convalescent Home, which is filled to overflowing, and many sick soldiers will soon arrive on the Scandia.

If our generous citizens still feel disposed to assist in this good work, please send fruit with donor's name to Taylor Albin's store, where it will be properly addressed, either Monday or Tuesday, as we wish to forward Wednesday. Wells-Fargo & Co. will take several 25-pound boxes free of charge.

MRS. VIOLA MITCHELL,  
Corresponding Secretary.

**THE AVERAGE PRICE OF RAISINS.**

The average advance already made to raisin growers has been over 32 cents a pound. It was incorrectly stated in yesterday morning's Republican that 2½ cents a pound was the average price brought. The average price will be from 3½ to 4½ cents a pound for standard raisins. Standard Pacifics, the lowest grade of all, will not be over 2 cents to the grower.

Mr. Kearney did not

## TOMATO SEED.

Chamber of Commerce Will Secure  
a Quantity for Distribution.

From Sunday's Daily.

The Chamber of Commerce has been endeavoring to procure a choice variety of tomato seed for distribution to the farmers of the county with a view to aiding them in adding to the diversity of the crops profitably grown here.

A letter recently received from the assistant secretary of the department of agriculture in answer to an inquiry from the Chamber of Commerce states that tomato seed may possibly be obtained from the department upon proper application through Congressmen.

All persons who desire to apply for the seed will be saved trouble and expense by leaving their name and address with Major Donnett, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who will make the application and give notice of the arrival of the seed in Fresno, if possible to obtain it.

It is a very profitable crop if properly attended to, and no healthier vegetable is grown. The soil and climate of Fresno are well adapted to its successful cultivation. There is a growing demand for them in cans and a market can be had for any quantity likely to be grown here.

**A GOOD MOVE.**

Disreputable Houses Must Keep the  
Blinds Closed Hereafter.

A new order, enforcing the ordinance which compels the houses of ill-fame to keep the blinds closed, went into effect last night. Officers Henry Russell and Sam Walton, who are on the night beat in the tenderloin quarter, notified the woman that the law must be observed in the future and ordered them to be seen no more at an open window or of being taken to jail.

Some of the women objected to the order, but to no avail. They had been permitted to flaunt their vice in the face of the public so long that they had come to regard it as a right.

The officers are determined to enforce the law on duty in that part of town. The fact that the ordinance has not been complied with for more than a year is no reason why it should not be enforced.

Tulare street, on which these houses are situated, is one of the principal thoroughfares leading to the colonies and women and children living in the country have occasion to pass through this section.

Officers Russell and Walton should be commended in their efforts to put a stop to this open violation of the law.

**TO SUE WHITSON**

For Money Paid to Attorney  
Merriam.

District Attorney Snow Asks for  
Authorization From the Board  
of Supervisors.

District Attorney Snow appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday and asked that the board make an order authorizing him to commence suit against County Treasurer Whitson to recover money paid to Attorney C. C. Merriam, which the District Attorney held to have been an illegal claim against the county.

As the board had approved of the claim at the time of the request of Mr. Snow, the board took the matter under advisement.

The question is an old one and was fully gone into during the last campaign.

The board engaged Mr. Merriam as special adviser during the Sutter's controversy. Mr. Snow objected to his employment at the time and when the board directed the Auditor to draw a warrant on the general fund for the attorney's fee the District Attorney enjoined the Auditor from paying it. The case was carried to the supreme court and there decided in favor of the county and against Merriam.

The Supervisors then directed the Auditor to draw a warrant on the general fund in favor of Mr. Merriam for \$15. This was paid without the knowledge of the District Attorney and it is for the recovery of that amount that Mr. Snow now desires to bring suit against Treasurer Whitson.

At yesterday's session of the board Phil Scott was appointed on all committees vice Ward.

District Attorney Snow applied to purchase one of the city desks in the District Attorney's office. The matter was referred to the court house committee to report back to the board.

On motion of Manly, seconded by Rose, the rate for printing and binding by the county assessment books was fixed at \$125 each.

County Surveyor Horie filed a report in the William Schell petition for a drainage way. The report and estimates were approved and an appointment made.

Viewers were appointed for a road petitioned for by V. J. Clifford.

T. W. Selden was granted a license to conduct a saloon on the Malaga road.

Thompson Held.

Sam Thompson, who visits a box of chewing tobacco from a Southern Pacific car about two weeks ago, and was caught with the stolen property in Chinatown afterwards, yesterday appeared in Justice Austin's court for his preliminary examination. The evidence of his guilt was so conclusive that nothing was left for the court to do but hold him to answer before the superior court. He is at present serving a six month's sentence for petty larceny committed in stealing the same box of tobacco.

"We hope most devoutly," he remarked, "that they may be sane and temperate; that they may be nobly proportioned without needless additions to the principles of absolute balance of parts; that they may be rich without profusion or vulgarity; that they may embody the results of high co-operation of many truly artistic souls, animated by a common and lofty purpose; in a word, that in them our article may give adequate expression to the spiritual aspiration of a great people."

"That this ideal may be realized, it seems to me eminently desirable that we who are not architects turn our thoughts toward these things, that widespread interest in architectural matters be aroused and educated, and so a public be made ready for the better building that is to be."

**TWO FORECLOSURE SUITS**

Began in the Superior Court Yester-  
day.

Ruth R. Albrecht yesterday sued A. F. Raymond and Iva Raymond to foreclose a mortgage given on a promissory note for \$100, made at Fowler, May 15, 1896.

John McMullin began an action against Brewster Gurnee to foreclose a mortgage on lots 7 and 8 in block A, this city, and lots 14, 15 and 16 in block 137, in Sanger Heights. The mortgage was left for the court to do but

nothing was done.

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seems to me eminently desirable that

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spreadwide interest in architectural

matters be aroused and educated, and

so a public be made ready for the

better building that is to be."

**AN ENJOYABLE PARTY.**

One of the pleasant events of the season was a party given at the residence of Mrs. Cook on M. Street, Friday evening, in honor of her daughters, Mrs. May and Dolly Meeks. Games and cards were indulged in until late at night, when the guests departed with many good wishes to their various friends. Those present were: Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Manly, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Misses Dolly and Maye, Mrs. Meeks, Matilda Houghton, Cora E. John, Little Mabel, Edna and Annie McCormick, Millie Peterson, Kate Perry, Mrs. A. C. Nielsen, Walter Brooks, Dennis, Guy Dunham, Walter Brooks, Monte Brown, John Anton and Howard Peterson.

**Urquhart "Floated."**

Joe Urquhart, who was recently accused in Justice St. John's court of being guilty of petty larceny alleged to have been committed in stealing Ed Bush's bicycle, was rearrested night before last on a charge of vagrancy. He appeared before Recorder Clark yesterday and was given a thirty days' floater.

**Bound for Cuba.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Hon. E. G. Balch, of Ohio, ex-assistant postmaster general, was today appointed to take charge of the postal service in Cuba. He will leave for Havana in a few days.

**Dropped Dead.**

## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

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No POLITICS IN SCHOOLS.

Professor Andrews has resigned his

position at the head of Chicago's city

schools because the members of the

school board could not comprehend

that their contract with him meant

what it said when it provided that he

was to choose his own teachers. Presi-

dent Draper, of the University of Illi-

nois, recently refused to accept the

superintendency of the New York City

schools, at twice his present salary,

because he knew New York City too

well to suppose that its political school

board could comprehend or observessuch

a contract. In California, Los Angeles

has only recently partly rescued itself

from the grip of corrupt politics in the

school system; San Francisco and San

Jose have become notorious by the

encroachment of rotten politics on their

school systems, and there are other

cities where the situation is only less

notorious.

Something must be done about it when

such a situation becomes general, and

the time to do it is before it reaches

its climax. To be sure there is nothing

in politics necessarily corrupt or

demoralizing. In its place politics

ought to be the highest embodiment

of American life. But the schools are

not the place even for good politics,

and no politics but bad politics ever

gets into them.

The only way to forestall the gradual

encroachment of politics on the schools

is to establish an absolute distinction

between the business and professional

sides of school work, and make the

school board responsible for the

one and the school superintendent

for the other. There is not a

school board in existence competent

to select teachers. In the nature of

things there can not be. Even if

each director were individually compe-

tent to act as superintendent, which is

never the case, they would not be able

collectively, with limited opportunity

and still more limited time, to be fa-

miliar enough with the necessary facts

to make the choice intelligently. The

superintendent should have absolute

control of the choice, discipline and

discharge of teachers and of every edu-

cational feature of the schools. There

is no other way except competitive civil

service examinations and these are out

of the question, for it is even more

true with teachers than with other ap-

pointees that the one who passes the

best examination is not in the least

likely to be the most competent.

In the business of the school, the de-

termination and distribution of its gen-

eral expenses, the levying and spending

of taxes, the members of the school

board have quite enough to do and

they are generally especially fitted for

this work by their training in private

life. If they will confine themselves

to this, and to the selection of a super-

intendent who is fit to be trusted with

the responsibility of everything else,

the schools are safe from political en-

croachments, their chief present dan-

ger.

Since Mr. Kearney's latest utterance

adds nothing to what had already been

said, and only repeats in less definite

form his threat to call on the growers

to boycott the Republican, which there

is, of course, no prospect of their doing,

the Republican in accordance with its

statement of yesterday morning, cheer-

fully grants to Mr. Kearney the plea-

sure of the "last word" and gladly ac-

cepts the opportunity to refrain from

further controversy. We hope this is

the end of the matter, and, so far as

we are concerned, it will be the end

unless we are compelled to defend our-

selves against attacks more rigorous than

mere disingenuous language. But this

boycott proposition must go no further.

Mr. Kearney may say what he pleases

against this paper, but he must do

nothing against it. Any attempt to

use the California raisin growers' asso-

ciation to boycott the Fresno Republi-

can will be resisted. And the Repub-

lican will stay in Fresno with or with-

out Mr. Kearney's consent.

Colonel Irish has made a good sug-

gestion in his proposal that a forestry

school be established in connection

with one of our universities. New

York with few and unimportant for-

ests, has established such a school,

California with the largest forests in

the United States and the finest in the

world, with more interests depending

on forest preservation than any other

state and more danger of their destruc-

tion, certainly needs such a school.

And she needs enlightened public sen-

timent to put its graduates to work and

support their efforts.

There will be no tears shed when the

trading stamp goes. Nobody wants

them, even those who "ask for them."

And when all other gifts suffice follow

then there will be no grief, either.

When we want a thing, let us buy it,

instead of being indirectly forced to

buy it when we do not want it.

If there are any peddlers who do not

pay the legal license or any

merchants who evade them, by all

means let the law be enforced on them.

If any of the license laws are exces-

sive or unequal, let them be changed.

But let us put a stop to this idea that

laws are made for any purpose than

to be literally and strictly obeyed.

The long-awaited rain is promised to-

day, and the spirits of the whole com-

munity will be refreshed in sympathy

with the springing vegetation. We are

not going to have another dry year, and

this rain is in plenty of time to do all

the good that was needed. Now let

everybody put on a cheerful coun-

tenance, get out and buy his wife a

Christmas gift, and help on the good

work which the rain has begun.

## A DOUBLE PEACE.

President McKinley's speech at the opening of the Atlanta peace jubilee marks an epoch in our history and makes the celebration memorable as cementing the final peace of two wars, the Civil War as well as the Spanish. The war from which we have just emerged had done no other good, it would be worth its cost for this alone. Sectional prejudice there will always be but sectional bitterness there need be no more. The East and the West do not understand each other and neither do the North and the South, but they need not hate each other.

In fact, the North and the South have long ceased to hate each other but each has, to a greater or less extent, attributed some remissive hate to the other. But when a northern President, who fought for the Union, standing by an American general, who once fought against the Union, proposes to a southern audience that both sides shall join in caring for the graves of the soldiers of both sides alike, and is received with cheers and tears, it means not only that the passion of war is forgotten, but that each side has learned that the other has forgotten it.

It is not the issues of the civil war which end this jubilee marks. They were ended and accepted long ago. But the bitterness of war far outranks its issues, and only some new convolution or the death of a whole generation can end it utterly. The fraternal words of President McKinley mark the final healing of the wounds of one war by the balm of another.

It is not for those who fought in a bitter civil war to write the final verdict of history on it. When they make peace over the graves of their dead and unite in rendering equal honor to each other and hence to their memory, they are the fraternals of the machine and the fraternal bond of the ballot box. The voter enters and locked when he leaves the polling booth. Pressing the button marked with a candidate's name registers a vote for him and locks the buttons of all other candidates for the same office. At the close of the polls the registering disk is unlocked and the vote is found ready counted. The machine may easily be made so as to vote a "straight" ticket by pushing a single button, or it may be made, like the California ballot, without party columns. Complete machines cost from \$250 to \$500.

The chief difficulty with the machine system is that the voter, in California as in most states, has the right to vote for candidates not nominated by any party and hence not on the machine. This is done on the ballot by writing the names on blank spaces. This is impossible with machines, and three plans have been proposed to solve the difficulty. First, a ballot box, where the voter may vote by the present system if he desires; second, some means of depositing a ballot in the machine; and third, a recording scroll at the side of the machine, on which the voter can write the name of a candidate.

The latter method is the only one which does not duplicate the difficulties of the present system and add those of the machine to them. The difficulty with it, however, is that it requires extra mechanism to make repeating impossible. It can be so arranged that only enough of the scroll for one name can be exposed at a time and that only by locking the buttons of all candidates for the office in question, but it is difficult to prevent voting for the same man as many times as the voter has votes for the office. However, means have been found to prevent even this, and it may be taken as settled that there are no insuperable mechanical difficulties in the way of making a machine that will fit any election law or arrangement of candidates.

We have two important educational institutions with us the poultry show this week and the teachers' institute next week. Interesting specimens will be on exhibition at both. And let us not consider the comparison irreverent. For both are things we need more of. California has not enough chickens. We import nearly millions of dollars worth of eggs and deprive ourselves of millions of chicken dinners, on account of the high price of the fowls. We also, like the people of most states, are more prone to run after dollars than ideas. We need dollars, but we need ideas more, and we need more and better schools to develop the habit of valuing ideas and ideals as well as dollars. If the teachers' institute will help this, it is thrice welcome. Like the poultry show, it may help to fill a deep felt want.

Certain Georgia legislators are opposing a reduction of the state taxes, on the ground that their counties receive from the state more in school and pension funds than they pay in taxes. They forget that all the people pay the taxes and only a few receive the return. It is the old, old delusion that what you pay to the public crib nobody gets and what you get from the public crib nobody pays. When people realize that they pay taxes only in return for benefits received, and that these benefits are generally sufficient to make the taxes a good investment, but that whatever is expended from the public funds for anybody's private advantage is really robbed from his neighbors, they will be better able to draw the line between negligardness and extravagance in public expenditures.

Commissioner General Kearney's testimony before the war investigating commission is of especial interest to us. General Kearney claims that the American soldiers' rations are the best in the world; he lists with impatience to most of the numerous suggestions to add to them. But he makes a single exception in the case of dried fruits. Now, of all dried fruits, the raisin is the best. It is the most portable and the most permanent. It is the only one which can be eaten to advantage without preparation, the only one which is always good and never spoils. We have plenty of other dried fruits to sell, and if variety is superior to the steel dried ones. Verily if these new uses of rubber keep increasing the man who claims to have the saving remnant under Mr. Bryan may turn out to be all that can save the party from extinction. It will be a nucleus, at least

in the way of provisions, or money, if more convenient, as there will be many things which will have to be purchased. All communications should be addressed to Captain J. L. Werhaff, 941 J street, Captain of Volunteers of America.

As Opium Fiend Sentenced. Ruben Beddelay, the opium fiend arrested for frequenting a Chinese opium joint a few nights ago, was tried and found guilty in Recorder Clark's court yesterday afternoon. Beddelay said that he had entered the place for the purpose of getting a number of motherless dogs to eat. The judge, Mr. J. C. Clark, said that he had been sentenced to 10 years in the state prison. The court adjourned to consider the sentence.

COLLINS.—In this city, December 14, 1888, Charles Lawrence, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Collins, aged 2 months and 23 days.

BLAIR.—In Garfield, December 13, 1888, to the wife of J. F. Blair, a daughter.

PARSON.—In this city, December 13, 1888

## THE SUPERVISORS

IT IS ONE

COUNTRY NOW

A Change in Bridge

Plans.

Miss Bearden Employed as

County Stenographer.

The Board Refuses to Authorize

Suit Against County Treasurer

Whitson.

A. W. Burrell, representing the California Bridge Company, yesterday submitted a proposition to the Board of Supervisors to substitute steel beams for wood in the new bridge to be built across Kings river, the contract for which was awarded to the California Bridge Company. He stated that the county was getting the bridge much cheaper than such structures are usually built for and that the proposed change would be of great advantage and would cost comparatively little in addition to the stipulated price. The exact amount of additional expenditure was not stated, but it was estimated it would be between \$400 and \$500. On motion of Supervisor Garrett, seconded by Supervisor Rose, it was decided to make the change in the original plans. Chairman Sayers voted against the change, while the four other members of the board favored it.

District Attorney Snow renewed his request, made a few days ago, for permission to institute suit in the name of the county against Treasurer Whitson. He submitted the following communication:

"To the Board of Supervisors, Fresno, Cal.

"I hereby ask that you, the said Board of Supervisors, pass an order that I bring suit against the present County Treasurer, J. E. Whitson, and his bondsmen, in the name of the county, to recover the sum of \$375 paid to one C. C. Merritt July 16, 1898, out of the county treasury.

"Respectfully,

"ALVA E. SNOW."

A motion to that effect was made by Supervisor Scott, but failed to receive a second.

The board yesterday employed Miss Louise Bearden, the stenographer in the District Attorney's office, as official reporter for the Justice's courts and for the county offices, including the board. Miss Bearden has been acting in that capacity for the last several years and by her services the county has saved a large amount of money, as otherwise an official reporter would draw down \$10 a day for every day's work in reporting preliminary examinations in the Justice's courts.

The following resolution was adopted, in reference to the employment of Miss Bearden:

"It having been shown to the satisfaction of this board that a short-hand reporter is in constant demand for the purpose of acting as stenographer and typewriter for the board, reporting criminal cases before the magistrates of the county and performing necessary work in the office of the District Attorney and also that in this manner the county receives a heavy expenditure of the public money, and it also appearing that by employment of some competent person to perform said duty at a stated compensation a very material saving is made to the county.

"Now, therefore, on motion of Supervisor Manly, seconded by Rose, it is hereby ordered that Louise Bearden be and she is hereby employed by this board for the period of one year from and after the first day of January, 1899, to include the first day of January, 1899, at a compensation of \$100 per month, payable monthly, which compensation shall be in full for all public services performed by the said Louise Bearden.

"Miss Louise Bearden shall act as stenographer and typewriter for this board, for all committing magistrates in the county of Fresno, except Judges of the superior court. In all criminal cases where a reporter is required by law, and to do all typewriting and short-hand work required by the public business of the District Attorney's office of this county.

"The clerk of this board is hereby directed to notify all the aforesaid magistrates of this employment.

"All orders and parts of orders of this board heretofore made and in conflict herewith, particularly the order of this board made on the 10th day of October, 1898, in the matter of short-hand reporters in criminal cases are hereby repealed, set aside and annulled.

BETROTHEN AFTERNOON

Given by the Parlor Lecture Club

Yesterday.

The Parlor Lecture Club met yesterday to enjoy a "Bettwecker afternoon" given under the auspices of the music department. These "home days" are becoming quite a feature of the club and much care and thought are expended in their preparation. Artistic programs and burnt work were given to each guest on entering.

The selections, musical and literary, were rendered by members of the club, with one exception—finely executed violin solo by T. C. White. Following is the program:

Sonata Pathétique—Allegro molto trio: Adagio Cantabile; Mrs. Henry Gundelfinger.

Song—"Those Evening Bells".....

Mrs. F. M. Lane.

Life of Beethoven.—(Miss Lizzie Foin

Sonata on 16, No. 1—(Miss Allegro

con moto Adagio) Mrs. Jennie Knowles.

Violin Solo—(Andante con Molte

Symphony No. 1) Mr. T. C. White.

Song—"Haidenroslein".....

Mrs. M. Frankenau.

Symphony No. 5—(Allegro con brio)

Mrs. John Gearhart and Mrs. Henry Gundelfinger.

SECRETARY HAY ALL RIGHT

Stands With Us on the Zante Cur-

rant Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The following letter was received today by Hon. N. P. Chipman, of the state board of trade, in reply to a protest against removing the import tax on Zante currants. It is from Secretary of State Hay:

Department of State,

Washington, Dec. 15, 1898.

Hon. N. P. Chipman,

San Francisco.

Dear Sir—I have received your telegram of this date, and have communicated its contents to the President. He asks me to say that no step injurious to your interests will be taken without due consideration and sufficient notice to you and those whom you represent.

I have conversed with Senator Par-

kins in regard to it, and have given him the same assurance.

Yours very truly,

JOHN HAY.

DEARMOND  
IS SQUELCHEDThe Blue and the Gray  
Alike Today.President McKinley Rouses  
Georgia's Heart."Let There Be Peace," Was the  
Burden of His Speech—Joe  
Wheeler Heard From.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—President

McKinley made memorable the first

day of the Atlanta Peace Jubilee by a

notable utterance in his speech before

the joint session of the Georgia legis-

lature. His reception by the general

assembly was warm and hearty in the

extreme and his speech was punctuated

with frequent outbursts of cheering.

It is admitted on all sides that the ad-

dress marked an epoch in history and

is tonight on every lip.

Upon his arrival at the capitol he

was greeted with a field artillery salute

and was at once escorted to Governor

Candler's office. There was a short

informal reception there. Upon his

conclusion the President, followed by

members of the cabinet, was conducted

to the assembly chamber, where he occu-

pied the Speaker's chair with Gov-

ernor Candler on his right.

When President Roosevelt of the sen-

ate called the adjournment to order, the

senators, with the exception of Mr.

Wheeler, rose and cheered.

The body of the chamber was

fairly well filled with state senators

and assemblymen, while the uniforms

of various officers and the Govern-

or's staff gave a touch of brilliant color

to the gathering. On the first row

facing the speaker's chair sat Secre-

taries Gage, Long, Wilson and Post-

master General Smith and Secretary

Porter. Beside the speaker's desk and

below the President, Generals

Wheeler, Lawton and Young in full

uniform, sat on chairs.

The speaker rapped for silence and

introduced the President to the audi-

ence after congratulating the state of

Georgia upon the presence of their dis-

tinguished guest. As the President

spoke, the audience applauded.

During the course of his short speech

Mr. McKinley referred often to his

notes and constantly paused for the

cheers to stop. A scene of intense en-

thusiasm followed when, amid im-

mediate applause, the speaker read the

words of John Randolph in the early

days of the century, "I do not want

this charras thrown into my teeth,

now becomes the committee, of which I am a member, did not agree with me. It is a cowardly thing to do."

Mr. DeArmond, Democrat of Mis-

souri, got the floor and proceeded to

contrast the condition of affairs in the

house at present with the days of which

Mr. Gove had spoken, when there was

full opportunity for discussion. He

declared that the speaker had the bal-

ance of power on the committee on

rules and it was he who, in fact, had

determined that it was better than no

new code of rules should be presented

and adopted by this house. He was

exceedingly ironical in his references

to the decisions of old, tried politicians

of the day. It had become the fashion,

he said, to bring in retrospective

rules to cut off debate upon every im-

portant question, and he asserted that

the rules under which the house was

now operating, which could not have

been adopted permanently, had become

permanent by the attitude of the speaker.

The speaker, from the chair, replied to his criticism as follows:

"The gentleman from Missouri has

permitted himself to make statements

in regard to the relations between the

speaker and the other members of the

committee on rules that I am happy to

state are not true.

The speaker then referred to the

opposition of the committee to the

adoption of the bill.

General Miles Estimates the Force

as Equal to the Present

Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate

committee on appropriations continued

its hearings on the army deficiency bill

today. General Miles was before the

committee on the second reading of the

bill.

The bill, introduced by Senator

Teller, provides for an increase of

\$100,000,000 for the army.

The bill was introduced by Senator

Teller, of Colorado, and was referred to

the committee on appropriations.

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# RIOTING ON HAVANA STREETS

## SCORNFUL AND DEFIANT WORDS

Outcome of Garcia's Death.

Disastrous Results of an Officer's Ire.

General Castellanos Yields Loyal Support to the American Representative.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—As a result of the announcement of General Garcia's death a very serious riot took place on the streets in this city today.

After the news of General Garcia's death spread through Havana early yesterday evening the Cubans wished to have all the places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Teatro Allegretto, where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close the house. Thereupon Allegretto, a former captain of Cuban troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theatre and Allegretto was escorted to the sidewalk by the police on duty. There Allegretto got into a heated discussion with a Spanish officer, who struck him across the face with the flat of his sword. Then there was a collision between the Cubans and the Spanish military men, more blows were struck on both sides and many persons from the cafes and park cheered for Spain and brought crowds of people to the spot from adjacent streets and squares. Suddenly a shot was fired, whether by a Cuban or by a Spaniard intentionally or accidentally, cannot be said, and the Cubans fled into the hotel interior.

More shots were fired on both sides and Arturo Tiel, a Spaniard, born in Havana, was shot and seriously wounded while sitting at a table.

More shots were fired and Cubans ran through the hotel and made their way to the stairs. Jesus Solongo, a Cuban, fell wounded on the stairs and another wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieutenant Planchich Lee, son of the famous general, and the former consul here, demanding protection.

General Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on the balcony, watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. So soon as the Spanish officers saw General Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted and re-

turned.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra, General Humphreys, of the British Legation, and Major Martin, of General Greene's staff and other gentlemen, a bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood and two others split the star case.

R. Howland, editor of the Providence Journal, and Mr. W. L. Reilly, a New York contractor, were justified by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men. General Julio Sanguino was sitting at a table in the lobby. The violent scene in the office and on the stairs lasted however, for only a few minutes.

On the outside the Spanish soldiers were clearing the great square and streets in the vicinity. The hotel was full of American officers and civilians and some of the men with their wives were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets cast at an upward angle to scare the crowds. From that point they watched the spectacle in the electric lighted square.

It is reported that, in addition to those killed and wounded, who have been previously mentioned, fourteen are being cared for in private houses. Three drivers were made. A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel, frightened citizens and Cubans gathered around General Greene, asking if he would protect them. He assured them that he believed they were safe, but the only recognized authority in Havana was the Spanish executive. He then sent Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stephens to General Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafes had been closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of General Castellanos called upon General Greene and gave him further personal assurances.

Telephone messages describing the occurrence were sent to General Wade in El Vedado and General Greene called to Washington a brief statement of the facts. What was taking place in the city was all unknown to the American warships and transports in the harbor, nor did the news reach there until this morning.

The United States evacuation eliminated and General Greene sent General Claus and Captain Hart at noon today to exchange views with the Spanish commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Generals Julio and Jose Isaac should go to the camp and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn.

Mr. Jerome, the British consul had already called at the palace on the same mission.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Stephenson of Iowa introduced a bill authorizing the President to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend ship canals. The President also directed to construct such a canal and the bill appropriates \$140,000,000 to complete it.

A Suicidal Family.

FORT BRAGG, Dec. 12.—The dead body of Miss Lizzie Schaeffer, aged 18 years, was found in a vacant lot yesterday. She had killed herself with a revolver which she still clutched in one hand. Her father committed suicide at the Soldiers' Home in Santa Monica eighteen months ago.

Arizona Democrats.

TUCSON, Dec. 12.—One A. Hoff was elected mayor of Tucson today. The Democratic ticket with the exception of the Republicans was elected.

# SCORNFUL AND DEFIANT WORDS

The Dreyfus Case Will Not Down.

Scene in the French Chamber.

Was With Shafter, Lawton and Wood When Bullets Flew Thick at Santiago.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Dreyfus case has bubbled up again in politics, and there was a lively scene in the chamber of deputies this afternoon.

M. Grousset continued his remarks in the middle of this tumult and recalled an article in the *Intransigent* referring to letters from Emperor William and an interview between Count von Moltke, German ambassador at Paris, and M. Castelnau-Perier, the former president of the republic. Count de Mun, the conservative leader here interrupted the speaker and said he desired that the house be consulted as to whether the discussion should be allowed to continue.

The premier, M. Dupuy, said that as the head of the government he protested with the utmost energy against the language of the speaker, who, he added, had not measured its possible effect.

M. de Roulede, revisionist, shouted: "Come off the tribune!"

This caused an increased uproar. When semi-quiet was restored M. Grousset continued speaking. He said the center of resistance to the return to the Dreyfus case was not from the ministry of war, it was elsewhere.

On Tuesday night General Garcia, in company with the other members of the Commission attended a dinner given in his honor by General Miles, and it was a result of the exposure there that culminated in his death.

During the twelve hours or more preceding dissolution General Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him. In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and among his last words were irrational mutterings in which he gave orders to his son, who is on his staff, for the battle which he supposed was to occur tomorrow, and in which he understood there were only 400 Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son.

The remains were immediately prepared for burial and were placed on a bier in the room in which General Garcia died. A large Cuban flag served as a covering and the head rested on one of marble dimensions. The face and bust were left exposed to public view. The features had a remarkably lifelike appearance, and gave no indication of the suffering which the deceased had borne. Just above the head rested a magnificent floral spray of red and white roses and cross palms tied with a pure white ribbon. By direction of Major General Miles, a detachment of soldiers from Battery E, Sixth artillery, at the barracks here, under command of Lieutenant Cox, was detailed as a body guard for the remains.

General Garcia left a large family, only one of whom, Justo, captain on his staff, was with him when he died. His widow and Mercedes, a daughter 17 years of age, are quite ill. Mario, a son 19 years of age, is with the mother at Thomasville, and Colonel Carlos Garcia, another son, is in Cuba.

A daughter, Leonora, who married an American, is now living in Paris. General Garcia's mother is still alive and resides in Havana.

General Garcia, whose name will be linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of their country, had a most active and varied life, much of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death.

He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education and came from a distinguished family of Jelquini, or Santiago de Cuba, province.

He died in Coquimbo, October 14, 1859, and was, therefore, in the sixteenth year of his age. General Garcia was educated in Havana and in Spain. In 1854 he was married to Isabel Boyer, radical socialist, has sent his regards to M. de Roulede, revisionist, and to M. Gauthier (M. de Giay), revisionist, who characterized M. Boyer as a "whitewashed Panaman."

ZANTE Currants

No Further Cause for Alarm.

President McKinley Gives Notice That He Will Hold Our Interests Paramount.

• SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—President Craig of the Chamber of Commerce, who is now in Washington, has sent a dispatch here to the effect that President McKinley has authorized the statement that California fruit growers need feel no alarm about the Zante currant question, as he will hold the interest to all other considerations.

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From Lonely San Miguel.

SANTA BARBARA, Dec. 12.—The sloop Helene, Captain Ramon Vasquez, owned by Edwards & Company of this city, laden with guano from San Miguel Island was driven ashore on Santa Cruz Island during last week's storm. Captain Vasquez and crew arrived here last night, they suffered great perils from hunger and exposure. They had a narrow escape from drowning and the captain is very ill, as a result of the disaster. The sloop was valued at \$4000.

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A Suicidal Family.

FORT BRAGG, Dec. 12.—The re-building of the United States cruiser *Wheeler* at Mare Island, is progressing rapidly. She will receive her supply of coal and provisions in a few days and will then sail for the northern seas. The ironclads has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready to go into commission. Commander Henry Nichols has been ordered to Manila to take charge of the Monocrook.

Arizona Democrats.

TUCSON, Dec. 12.—One A. Hoff was elected mayor of Tucson today. The Democratic ticket with the exception of the Republicans was elected.

A. B. Bresnan yesterday began an action for a divorce from Emily L. Bresnan on the ground of desertion.

# SCORNFUL AND DEFIANT WORDS

Brave Garcia Is Dead Now

Cuban Patriot and Hero.

He Was a White Man All Over.

Was With Shafter, Lawton and Wood When Bullets Flew Thick at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—General Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here yesterday at the hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters.

M. Grousset continued his remarks in the middle of this tumult and recalled an article in the *Intransigent* referring to letters from Emperor William and an interview between Count von Moltke, German ambassador at Paris, and M. Castelnau-Perier, the former president of the republic. Count de Mun, the conservative leader here interrupted the speaker and said he desired that the house be consulted as to whether the discussion should be allowed to continue.

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Mr. Jerome, the British consul had already called at the palace on the same mission.

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Stephenson of Iowa introduced a bill authorizing the President to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend ship canals. The President also directed to construct such a canal and the bill appropriates \$140,000,000 to complete it.

A Suicidal Family.

FORT BRAGG, Dec. 12.—The dead body of Miss Lizzie Schaeffer, aged 18 years, was found in a vacant lot yesterday. She had killed herself with a revolver which she still clutched in one hand. Her father committed suicide at the Soldiers' Home in Santa Monica eighteen months ago.

Arizona Democrats.

TUCSON, Dec. 12.—One A. Hoff was elected mayor of Tucson today. The Democratic ticket with the exception of the Republicans was elected.

A. B. Bresnan yesterday began an action for a divorce from Emily L. Bresnan on the ground of desertion.

# THEY EXPLAINED NO MORE STAMPS

Why the School Tax The Obnoxious Scheme Was So High. Knocked Out.

Interesting Meeting of the School Board. Judge Webb Dissolves the Injunction.

The Grand Jury and Chamber of Commerce Want Enlightenment.

The City Marshal Should at Once Arrest the Proprietors—The Decision.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The City Board of Education held an interesting and rather lively session at the City Hall last night. A committee from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Al Kutner, J. S. Hormann and O. J. Woodward waited

# TO PRODUCE AN EFFECT

United States Troops  
In Havana.

The Landing to be Made  
With Pomp.

Spanish Soldiers Already Com-  
munity on the Physique of the  
Americans.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—It is intended that the first appearance of the United States troops about to be landed in Havana shall have an impressive moral effect upon the Cubans. Today a number of Spanish soldiers gathered in the vicinity of San Jose wharf to get a look at their adversaries. Friendly gestures were made on both sides. The Spaniards commented upon the large size of the American men.

Until further notice General Davis will exercise the functions of military governor of the province of Pinar del Rio now completely evacuated. The oath of allegiance will be administered to the mayors of the town and other civic officials. The existing authorities are to be continued with modifications to suit future conditions. General Davis has had a conference with General Wade, who acquainted him in part with the instructions the latter had received from Washington.

The correspondent of the Associated Press called the attention of General Davis to the fact that he would find Cuban troops occupying Pinar del Rio and asked him what he should do.

"The authority of the United States must be recognized as paramount," he replied, "but I can see no reason why the Cuban troops should not remain organized as militia companies, though naturally when the necessity for their remaining in arms shall have passed, I suppose they will disband. I have no apprehension of trouble."

General Davis said he should not intend to disarm the Cubans or to interfere with them unless that should be necessary to preserve order.

A committee of Cubans called upon the commissioners today to complain that Spanish officers were tearing miniature Cuban flags from their coat fronts. They were advised by the Americans not to wear these flags during the remainder of Spain's tenure of sovereignty, or, if they preferred to wear them, to ask General Castellanos for protection.

## NEW TRANSPORTS.

Will Run Hereafter Between Manila and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The war department has in contemplation the use of the two big transports now being fitted out at Cramp's for the conveyance of troops on the Pacific service. It is said that when they have served their purpose in serving the permanent garrisons to Cuba they will be dispatched to Manila by way of the Suez canal. In such case they will take several thousand troops to replace the volunteers there.

After that, the Mississippi and her sister ship will ply between Manila and San Francisco, supplementing the transport service now operated there by the government. These can be easily spared from the Atlantic coast after the Cuban garrisons are once established, in view of the small demands for transports. In that quarter, as compared with the prospective demands in the Philippines.

The new vessels, like the Mobile, will each afford accommodation for 2400 troops and the individual soldiers will be much more comfortable than would half the number aboard the older ships.

## FAULTY FINANCING.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The German-American submarine, another of the concerns promoted by Jasper W. Ross, who left the city just prior to the collapse of the Metropolitan bond and loaning association, is in a bad way.

Today was the day for payments to subscribers for the concern was unable to meet its obligations. A large crowd of indignant holders of shares crowded into the offices and blocked the car on Dolet street sidewalk, clamoring for their money. Chief of Police Gaston had to send a squad of police to prevent further trouble. It was stated at the office of the concern that the German-American is in good condition but that some time back it took in the Union Debenture Company and there was \$30,000 left in the affairs of the latter, which has caused the trouble.

## Legislation for Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The committee on Indian affairs of the house today decided to appropriate \$45,000 to continue the examinations and estimates for the Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota, \$10,000 to be available, but with the proviso that the work shall be finished in the current year. The committee also agreed upon appropriating \$25,000 for the school for the Shoshone Indians in Utah. Committee members informed the committee that he had not recommended the annual appropriation of \$30,000 for the Lincoln school, Philadelphia, because it was claimed the school was denominational. He also said that \$100 would be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Curtis act for the Indians in Indian Territory.

## Glanders at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The sailing vessel *Tasman*, which was to have sailed this week with mules for Honolulu, has again been delayed. Glanders has broken out among the mules at the Presidio. Two have died and some special medicine has to be secured from Chicago for the mules. She will probably get off in a week, taking her horses to Honolulu, leaving them there and returning with the mules and horses taken there on her first trip and destined for Manila.

## A Journalist Statesman Died.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—L. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, Michigan, died here today of Bright's disease and heart failure. He was at one time law partner of Don McKinnon and was formerly chairman of the Michigan State Democratic committee. He was proprietor of the Grand Rapids Democratic.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Marshy Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. C. P. Paddock, Druggist, 1729 Mariposa street.

# NOT ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY

Officers Who Don't  
Want to Talk.

Difficulties of the Santiago  
Campaign.

How the Wounded Were Carried  
to the Hospitals—Supplies  
Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Major Val-  
erio Havard, chief surgeon of the de-  
partment of Santiago, who went with  
the first expeditionary force under Gen-  
eral Shafter as chief surgeon of the  
cavalry division, testified before the  
investigating commission today  
that his medical supplies in landing at  
Siboney were adequate for the needs of  
the cavalry for perhaps a fortnight, but  
not longer.

It was impossible at first to unload  
any supplies and, leaving some one in  
charge with instructions to do his best  
to get out supplies, he hurried forward  
without supplies, to the front, as a  
battle was impending. He made every  
effort to get supplies landed but the  
difficulty was great and he could get no  
boat to reach the transports. It is Grand  
for this purpose.

At the second division hospital the  
medicine, dressing and stimulants were  
sufficient, but the bedding, food, etc.  
were inadequate. He admitted that  
some regiments in the Santiago camp-  
aign were not supplied sufficiently  
with medical officers. At the battle  
of Siboney the wounded, he said, were  
transferred back to the division hospital  
by improvised litter of rope, bamboo  
poles and emptied ambulance wagons.

Surgeon Havard said he was chief  
surgeon in command after July 22nd and  
that to his knowledge the transports  
carrying the sick had been sent away  
improperly supplied. Going back to  
the difficulty in getting at the supplies,  
he said he believed that the transports  
were not properly landed when sent  
to Cuba, and that there were no  
adequate means of unloading and  
that no adequate means of carrying  
supplies to the interior.

General Flagg, chief of the bureau  
of ordnance, testified concerning the  
condition of the coast defenses at this  
time was declared. He advocated  
keeping a greater supply of guns  
and ammunition on hand. This testi-  
mony followed by the subjoined series  
of interrogations and answers:

"Were you interfered with in any  
way by any superior officer in making  
your contracts for supplies from the  
Ordnance department?"

"I have no complaints to make. I  
could not say, because it would be too  
swelling a reply."

"Were any contracts made of which  
you did not approve?"

"Yes. In some cases; one for 40,000  
Winchester rifles."

"And how many guns?"

"In one case for rapid fire guns."

"Had you experimented with mod-  
els of them at Sandy Hook?"

"Yes."

"Were they satisfactory?"

"Well, one type, a wire-wound gun,  
was not satisfactory."

"Were any of your recommendations  
as to purchases of arms overruled and  
turned down?"

Queried as to the rations contracted  
for without his approval, General  
Flagg said they were purchased by  
the secretary of war and while he  
knew they were on the part of the  
secretary of war.

"MINCHANTS ASSOCIATION.  
F. W. Vohrman, President.  
Richard Friendt, Secretary."

The commission then adjourned over  
until Monday.

## OUT-MANEUVERED.

An American Syndicate Failed to  
Secure a Concession.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The American  
West Indian syndicate, of which P. A.  
Widener, W. L. Wilkins and Thomas  
Dolan of Philadelphia and S. P. Con-  
rad, president of the Central Trust  
of New York and A. N. Tracy are  
members, has been outmaneuvered by  
the secretary of war and while he  
knew they were on the part of the  
secretary of war.

The syndicate, like the Mobile, will  
each afford accommodation for 2400  
troops and the individual soldiers will  
be much more comfortable than would  
half the number aboard the older ships.

The commission then adjourned over  
until Monday.

## TUCKER'S WATCH.

How it Disappeared and Turned Up  
Again.

From Sunday's Daily.  
D. C. Tucker, who is in the employ  
of Stephen & Bean, the undertakers,  
met with a puzzling experience yester-  
day. On Friday Mr. Tucker was work-  
ing in the back yard of the undertaking  
establishment and removed his coat  
and vest.

When he again donned the clothes he  
was astonished to find his gold watch  
and chain missing. Thinking that some  
miscreant had stolen them he no-  
tified the officers and even went so far  
as to engage a private detective.

Shortly after noon yesterday a small  
boy rushed into the undertaking par-  
lors and asked hurriedly of Mr. Ste-  
phen, who was the only one present:  
"Is Mr. Tucker in?"

Upon receiving an answer in the neg-  
ative the boy left a tightly sealed box  
with Mr. Tucker's address on the out-  
side and left as hurriedly as he had  
come. When Mr. Tucker arrived, the  
box was opened and lo! it contained  
the watch and chain stolen the day be-  
fore. Who took it or who the boy was  
that returned it could not be ascer-  
tained.

Editor Republican:—During the fruit  
growers' convention last week there  
exhibited a few specimens of our citrus  
fruit which attracted a great deal of  
attention. Many of our visitors were  
from other citrus districts in the state  
and so could appreciate the value of  
the perfect cleanliness of both the  
oranges and the lemons and the earliness  
of their ripening, both of which features  
go so far to make the industry  
profitable. A card against an exhibit  
of lemons reads:

"Villa Franca Lemons from a 5-year-  
old tree which bore this year 306 lemons.  
The market price today is \$2 per  
box with only 12 days curing."

As a box of lemons contains 360, of  
that size, there was about \$2.20 worth  
from this 3-year-old tree, or the equiv-  
alent of \$21.20 per acre, with 96 trees  
per acre.

It was stated in the conversation that  
a 9-year-old lemon tree had been known  
to bear 29 boxes in a year, but the aver-  
age is about five boxes when in good  
bearing, and the price of lemons varies  
from \$1 to \$4 per box, according to the  
season of the year, the sunniest picking  
being, of course, the most valuable. On  
account of the heat having to spray our  
trees for scale, we can't grow fruit when  
it is hot, and we must pay for water for  
irrigation, and but a reasonable price for  
our land, we can produce both lemons and  
oranges much cheaper than in  
Southern California.

As a great many inquiries are just  
now being made as to the price of citrus  
land and trees, I will give the figures  
as nearly as I know them. Immediately  
around Centerville water costs nothing—it is absolutely free;  
land runs from \$60 to \$125 per acre, and  
can be had on very easy terms; while  
north of the Church main canal water  
costs the same as in the colonies around  
the town of Fresno, viz. \$25 cents per  
acre, land around there costing a little  
less than Centerville. Trees cost  
large lots from \$60 to \$100 per  
acre. The grading and preparation of  
the land for planting costs from \$5 to  
\$20 per acre; care of orchard from \$2  
to \$15 per acre per annum.

Lemons are sometimes called the poor  
man's crop, because the trees fruit  
and bear almost continuously the year  
round, thus bringing cash three or four  
times a year, and because the grower  
cannot lose his entire crop anyhow, for  
the reason that his crops come at different  
times of the year they cannot all be  
ruined by the weather. Lemons will  
hang on the tree for some time or can  
be picked and cured before they begin  
to color on the tree. This makes the  
seller a little independent, and is an  
advantage. As to the naval orange,  
everyone knows how readily it always  
sells and what profitable produce it is.

All industrial and commercial inter-  
ests here are seriously in earnest in this  
matter. Please present this dispatch to  
the President and the California delega-  
tion.

"Your already prompt action is fully  
appreciated. CHARLES NELSON,  
"E. Scott, Secretary."  
"Chamber of Commerce of San Fran-  
cisco."

The Merchants' Association of San  
Francisco has sent the following tele-  
gram to Senator Perkins at Washington  
and the California delegation in Congress:

"Senator George C. Perkins and Calif-  
ornia Delegation in Congress, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

"California is intensely interested in  
sustaining her industries. The Mer-  
chants' Association of San Francisco,  
with full appreciation of the value of  
raisins growing, records its earnest pro-  
test against the treaty suggested by  
President McKinley, affecting the  
present duty on Zante currants. It is  
more than likely that planters this season will get  
back considerably over 50 per cent of  
their present investment before profits  
taper off to a moderate figure, as they  
probably will, although this section has so  
many and such great advantages over  
Southern California—our lemons are  
so cheap, keep so well and can be  
raised here so much cheaper than there  
and the demand for navel is growing  
so much faster than the supply—that it is  
quite likely that the industry will be  
highly profitable long after we are  
dead. Two eastern haulers of citrus  
fruit attended the convention last week,  
and went with the writer to see our thermal  
bath, after inspecting which they expressed the opinion that, with  
our advantages, the industry will be  
as profitable as it is at present for some  
years to come, and that would be a  
long time before oranges will sell as  
long as a box in the orchard. A  
dollar a box is good enough, for bearing  
trees bear 2 boxes per tree, and picking  
nothing, nothing and cost of box is no  
more than 10 cents per box."

I venture so long an article knowing  
that you are already ready to further  
the interests of this county, and be-  
lieving that too little is known of this  
good thing that is within our borders.

OPTIMUS.

It's Not Expensive.

It's the quality that's high in Tea  
Garden Tea, Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Syrup,  
Pelican Luscious Mousse. For sale  
by first-class grocers in cans only.

Money refunded if goods are not  
satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See  
that the manufacturer's name is litho-  
graphed on every can. The Pacific  
Coast Scrub Company.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell  
the authorized story of the Philip-  
pines by Murat Halstead, the eminent  
journalist and military historian  
to the war department. All about the  
undaunted heroism and magnificent  
achievements of the Matchless Dewey.  
The book is large in size and  
beautifully illustrated; act quick,  
outfit free. Send ten 2-cent stamps  
to pay postage. Credit given freight  
paid. Address, North American Pub-  
lishing Co., Chicago.

Reports received from a number of  
places indicate that the district meet-  
ings held Friday afternoon were well  
attended and that much enthusiasm  
was displayed. Delegates were elect-  
ed at these meetings to represent the  
various districts at the mass meeting  
to take place in this city a week from  
tomorrow.

The growers from Temperance colony  
held a meeting yesterday and approved  
of the new form of contract to be made  
between the growers and the association.

The new contract is virtually a  
bill of sale by the grower to the asso-  
ciation. The contracts were sent out to the various meeting places  
with a printed circular explaining  
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# THE SEAL IS REMOVED

From Colonel Bryan's Mouth.

Now He Speaks His Mind Out Freely.

Comes Out Strongly Against Imperialism and Proposes a Way to Escape It.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Colonel William J. Bryan, upon leaving his command today, the Third Nebraska, gave the following interview:

"My reason for leaving the army was set forth in my letter to the adjutant general, tendering my resignation. Now that the treaty of peace has been concluded, I believe that I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than as a soldier."

Colonel Bryan then proceeds to the discussion of public questions, saying: "The people of the United States, having rescued Cuba from foreign control, may now resume the discussion of the domestic problems, which confront this nation and to the solution of the new questions arising out of the war.

"I may be in error, but in my judgment our nation is in greater danger just now than ever before. Our people defend Cuba against foreign arms, now they must defend themselves and their country against foreign ideas—the colonial idea of European nations.

"Hitherto greed has perverted the government and used its instrumental influence for private gain; but now the very foundation principles of our government are attacked.

"Mr. Bryan, Democrat of Indiana, addressed the senate on the Nicaragua canal bill, saying that no one could expect him in zeal in advocating the Isthmian canal, but while he saw the vast advantage of the proposed waterway he was also fully aware of the difficulties in the way of putting the plan for a canal into execution. While not opposed to the canal as such, he was opposed to the scheme of the Maritime Canal Company and he denounced that company as the most venous and effective opponent of a real canal enterprise."

"Mr. Bryan asserted that the government could not lawfully guarantee the Nicaragua Canal Company the bonds proposed. The case was not parallel to the Pacific railroad companies, as in those cases the bonds were made directly payable to the companies.

"He removed his place for a postponement of the question until the Nicaragua canal commission should report. He said he had favored the appointment of this commission because he knew that no commission could report in favor of the Maritime Company as he did not believe the present commission had. Information was wanted on the three points of responsibility, time and expense, and the senate had a right to this information before acting upon the bill.

"Mr. Bryan closed for the day with a motion for postponement of further consideration of the bill until January 10th, by which time the report of the commission would be received.

"Mr. Morgan antagonized the motion, pleading for the continuation of the debate, saying there were many points connected with the enterprise upon which light could not possibly be thrown by the Walker report. He declared that the Maritime Company had given up its place to the United States for assistance, but on the other hand the application had been made to them because they owned the only concession.

"He declared, in answer to a suggestion from Mr. Turpie, that it would never be possible to get an arrangement binding the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, because of Costa Rica's suspicion of Nicaragua. Costa Rica knew perfectly well that Nicaragua was desirous of nothing so much as the downfall of Costa Rica. He spoke of Costa Rica's "bargain counter" in the matter of granting concessions and when Mr. Turpie interrupted him with the statement that this was not an expression of amity toward Nicaragua, he retorted that Mr. Turpie was growing sentimental on the subject. He declared that Mr. Grace's purpose in getting a new contract was not to build a canal, but to own it—to hold up the government. He denounced this concession as a "rascally contract."

"The senate at 5 o'clock went into executive session and at 5:15 p.m. adjourned.

"Jefferson has been quoted in support of his position, but our opponents make distinctions between expansion in the western hemisphere and an extension that involves us in the quarrels of Europe and the Orient. They must still further distinguish between expansion which secures contiguous territories for future settlement and expansion which secures us alien races for future subjugation.

"Jefferson favored the annexation of necessary contiguous territory on the North American continent, but he was opposed to wars of conquest and expressly condemned the acquiring of remote territory."

"When asked how the colonial policy could be prevented Colonel Bryan said: "Some think that the fight should be made against ratification of the treaty, but I would prefer another plan. If the treaty is rejected negotiations must be renewed and instead of settling the question according to our ideas, we must settle it by diplomacy, with the possibility of international complications. It will be easier, I think, to end the war at once by ratifying the treaty and then deal with the subject in our own way. The time has presented itself by a resolution of congress, declaring the policy of the nation upon this subject. The President in his message says that one course is to establish a stable government over the people of Cuba and the same purpose in regard to the Philippines and Porto Rico. Such a resolution would make a clear-cut issue between the doctrine of self-government and the doctrine of imperialism. We should reserve a harbor and coaling station in Porto Rico and the Philippines in return for services rendered and I think we would be justified in asking the same concessions from Cuba."

"In the case of Porto Rico, where the people have as yet expressed no desire for an independent government, we might with propriety declare our willingness to annex the island if the citizens desire annexation; but the Philippines are too far away and their people too different from ours to be annexed to the United States even if they desired it."

"Colonel Bryan leaves Savannah tonight for Washington and will arrive there Wednesday evening. He intends to enter actively into the fight against the colonial policy."

UNIVERSITY RECENTS.

Committee Appointed to Suggest President Kellogg's Successor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The regents of the University of California met today. The following committee was appointed to submit the name of suitable candidate for president to succeed Professor Kellogg: Regens Reinsteine, Hallidie, Rodgers, John E. Bunn, Mrs. Hearst and President Kellogg. To these were added the governor of California and Howard E. Wright, who will be speaker of the next assembly.

Seventy-five thousand dollars was ordered drawn from the state treasury to reimburse Louis Ross for money advanced for the university.

A committee was appointed to confer with legislators and members of the various commissions and state boards to prevent the shipping of fruit affected with scale, to improve quarantine restrictions, to encourage interdairy interests and live stock raising and to promote such measures as would enable the university to send out instructors in dairying and veterinary surgery to investigate the conditions of fruit and live stock and to adopt means which shall improve the health of man and beast.

A Harmless French Duel.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—M. Antide Boyer, the radical socialist deputy, and M. de Soude, the revisionist deputy, fought a harmless duel with pistols today at the foot of the Louvre, near Meudon, as an outcome of yesterday's debate. During which M. de Soude and M. Gauthier, another revisionist deputy, challenged M. Boyer, referred to M. Boyer as a "bewildered peasant."

## BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Held Interesting Sessions Yesterday.

District of Columbia in the House.

In the Senate Mr. Turpie Attacks the Morgan Nicaragua Canal Bill.

GOING HOME.

New York Regiments Have Done Their Duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Today the portion of the New York regiment in camp at the Presidio will leave for home next Thursday morning.

The companies here are A, B, D, I and L, which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holiday recess.

Colonel Long declares that the recent detachment will be ready to move Thursday. Just when the second portion will be ready to cross the continent has not yet been determined. The greater portion of the troops will go directly to New York City, another portion to Albany and a smaller number to Middlebury and Newburgh.

Snow Shovellers Killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Seven Italian snow shovellers were killed and several injured on the New York Central near Crottsdale today. They stepped from in front of an approaching passenger train on the freight track and were struck by a freight train.

Killed on the Track.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Margaret Elise has commenced suit today against the Los Angeles Terminal Railway company for \$25,000 damages for the loss of her husband who was run over and killed by a terminal engine on November 16th last.

GOOD RATIONS.

American Soldiers Are Well Fed.

But Might Have More Dried Fruit and Learn How to Cook.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Commander General Egan of the war department gave his testimony before the war investigating committee today. He urged that the subsistence department should control the transportation of all its supplies and the furnishing of means for cooking and eating. He said the secretary of war today approved a bill authorizing the subsistence department which should secure more definite information about the advantages to accrue from the proposed change.

Mr. Levy replied that a local character must be advantageous, for most towns are incorporated under such. It was decided to have the committee meet with the executive committee next Tuesday afternoon.

John C. Nourse of the committee on the trading stamp read a statement from L. D. Cory, the attorney, in reference to the status of the case at present. It was remarked that no new firms are using trading stamps and several who had been using them have discontinued.

M. T. Sampson brought out the fact that the stamp committee had not been appointed by the association, and he moved that its report be stricken from the minutes, which motion was carried.

Mr. Nourse stated that the committee had incurred considerable expense, but that would be borne by individual merchants, he supposed. It was pointed out that the association could not properly be assessed with the amount for the reason that some few of the members are all the teachers can easily handle, and more than they should, but as there is no money with which to pay a third teacher, this term will have to be divided with two.

He thought the quartermaster general's department was overburdened with duties innumerable. He pointed out that the British army was not as well fed by any means as our own, and that rations already provided the United States soldiers are satisfactory with the possible addition of dried fruits. He spoke of the constant and urgent importunities which he said sometimes amounted to persecution that various articles of food be added to the regular rations. These importunities were backed by strong support and heavy capital.

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